मध्य प्रदेश में सघन रोजगार योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जाना

7378. **श्री अजीत जोगी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कौन-कौन से जिले सघन रोज़गार योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं;

(ख) सघन रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत सागर संभाग के कितने जिलों का चयन किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सागर संभाग के दमोह जिले को इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जायेगा?

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और रोजगार मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल): (क) तथा (ख) गहन जवाहर रोजगार योजना देश के चयनित 120 पिछड़े जिलों में ही कार्यान्वित की जा रही है जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के 17 जिले अर्थात् बस्तर, बिलासपुर, झुबुआ, पश्चिम नीमड, सरगुना, रायपुर, मंडला, रायगढ़, धार, शाहडौल, सियोनी, सिद्धी, पूर्वी नीमड, जबलपुर, बेतुल, राजनंदगांव और दुर्ग शामिल हैं।

(ग) गहन जवाहर रोजगार योजना के कार्यान्वयन का मध्य प्रदेश के दमोह जिले में विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Non-Utilization of JRY Funds by Panchayats

7379. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:
DR. SHRIKANT
RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Village Panchayats do not utilize the funds provided to them under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) what would be the percentage of the Village Panchayats in this category;

(c) what action is taken against the Panchayats which do not utilize the funds; and

(d) what relief is given to the poor people who suffer because of the faults of the Panchayats?

THE MINISTER TO STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Governemnt does not release funds directly to the Village Panchayats under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The utilisation of fudns by individual village panchayats is not monitored directly by the Centre. Central funds under JRY are released to the State Government/district level agencies namely District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads in various States. As per the JRY guidelines the District Rural Development Agencies/ Zilla Parishads are in turn, required to allocate funds to village panchayats after providing funds for earmarked sectors under JRY.

(c) and (d) The Village Panchayats are required to spend the funds made available to them by the DRDAs/ZPs during the year it is made available. In case there is carry-over of funds of more than 15% received during the particular year by any village panchayats, then the concerned District Rural Development Agency/Zilla Parishad can impose a cut in the share of the village panchayats to the extent of the unspent balance. The District Rural Development Agencies can utilise the funds so deducted within the areas of the village panchayats concerned.

Million Wells Scheme

7380. DR. SHRIKANT RAM-CHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells constructed under the 'Million Wells Scheme' in Maharashtra till now;

(b) how many wells out of these are actually functioning and being used by the beneficiaries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the construction of wells programme under MWS has declined since 1992-93;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to see that the MWS is properly implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) Under Million Wells (MWS), 41913 wells have been constructed upto March, 1995 in Maharashtra since the inception of MWS in 1988-89. However, the details on wells actually functioning and being used by the beneficiaries is not maintained at the Central level.

(c) and (d) During 1992-93, at all India level, 180995 wells were constructed. The corresponding figures are 149231 and 143124 respectively for 1993-94 & 1994-95. In addition to this, construction of another 166165 wells was in progress during 1994-95, including the carry over from 1993-94. The works permitted under MWS, also include the other schemes of minor irrigation like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures and also the development of lands belonging to the small & marginal farmers, which may result in a low preference for wells during a particulr year.

(e) To see that the MWS is properly implemented, the Collector/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Zilla Parishad (ZP) alongwith the Project Director of the DRDA, are made incharge of the monitoring and supervision of the programme in the district. They are also responsible for the maintenance of accounts and taking such steps which are necessary for speedy implementation of the project. The State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) of the State is responsible for monitoring at the State level. The State Secreatry of the Rural Development Department performs that nodal function under MWS. At the Central level, the monitoring is done through the receipt of monthly/quarterly/annual progress report from the States and also by way of physical monitoring through field visits by the Areas Officers.

Construction of Houses Under Indira Awaas Yojana

7381. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the houses constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana is 1994-95 were less than those in 1993-94;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that the house construction programme is properly implemented under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For proper and effective implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana Programme, non-Governmental Organisations, voluntary agencies etc. are being actively involved in the construction of houses. The beneficiaries are motivated to contribute self-help in construction of their own houses to ensure economy in cost, quality of construction and self-satisfaction. The State Governments and other agencies are involved to make available the information on cost effective appropriate technology and improved locally available materials to the beneficiaries for construction of cost effective and durable houses. The national and State level R&D institutions who are actively